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BRAUND'S
CATECHISM
ON THE
GREEK GRAMMAR.

1840.

39.

CATECHISMOS HELLENIOS:

OR,

A SHORT CATECHISM,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

ETON GREEK GRAMMAR,

COMPILED FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY

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PREFACE.

EXPERIENCE and observation confirm the opinion that the catechetical mode of conveying instruction, is peculiarly calculated to further the acquisition of useful knowledge. By analyzing the several subjects brought before the minds of the young, breaking them up into questions, and making the proper replies the subjects of further examination, many difficulties and discouragements are removed, and the way to learning rendered comparatively easy and inviting.

With the persuasion that this method will prove equally successful when applied to the study of the Classics, the following Catechism has been compiled to facilitate the study of the "Eton Greek Grammar," to which it may serve as a companion, and whence its materials have been chiefly derived.

The compiler acknowledges his obligations also to Valpy's "Elements of the Greek Grammar," and would observe, that he sends this Catechism to the press, not as possessing claims to originality or peculiar merit, but having at first designed it for the use of his own school, he brings it before the public in the hope that it may prove equally useful and acceptable to others.

Martock, Somerset,
March, 1840.

A CATECHISM
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR,
ETC. ETC.

How many letters compose the Greek alphabet?

Twenty-four.

How are these letters divided?

Into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

Name the vowels.

Α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

What is the quantity of the ε in epsilon, omicron, and upsilon?

Long.

Are the names of these letters ever pronounced according to English accentuation?

Yes; épsilon, ómicron, úpsilon.

How should Ω be called?

Oměga.

How many accents are there?

B

Three ; the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^).

Where is the acute accent placed ?

On one of the three last syllables of a word.

Where is the grave placed ?

On the last syllable alone.

Where is the circumflex placed ?

On a long vowel or diphthong in one of the two last syllables.

What is a word accented on the last syllable called ?

Oxyton.

What is a word not so accented called ?

Baryton.

What when on the penultimâ ?

Paroxyton.

What when on the antepenultimâ ?

Proparoxyton.

What do you mean by the penultimâ ?

The last syllable but one.

What by the antepenultimâ ?

The last syllable but two.

Illustrate each of these cases ?

θεός, Deus ; κόσμος, mundus ; ἄγγελος.

How many breathings are there in Greek ?

Two : the soft (´), and the aspirate (´).

What is the force of the aspirate ?

That of the letter h,—thus *ῥ* is pronounced ho.

What is the use of an apostrophe, marked thus (')?

To show that a vowel is cut off before a following one, as ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ, κατ' αὐτόν *pro* κατὰ αὐτόν.

When an apostrophe takes place, into what is a soft mute before an aspirate vowel changed?

Into its corresponding aspirate, as ἀφ' ἡμῶν *pro* ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, *a nobis*, from us.

How many points or stops are there in Greek?

Four:—

The comma, like the Latin (,).

The note of interrogation, like the English semicolon (;).

The colon, or point at top (:).

The full stop, like the Latin (.).

Parts of Speech.

How many parts of speech are there?

Eight.

Name them?

Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

How do the Greeks include the interjections?
In the adverbs.

How many numbers have Greek nouns?

Three; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

Which of those numbers adds precision to the Greek language?

The dual.

What does the dual speak of?

Two.

In which of the Greek dialects is this number omitted?

The Æolic.

Is it found in the New Testament, the Septuagint, or in the Fathers?

No.

How many cases are there?

Five; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative.

What cases are frequently the same in the singular?

The nominative and the vocative.

In what numbers are these cases always the same?

The dual and plural.

What case has always been written under?

The dative case singular in the four first declensions.

What cases in nouns of the neuter gender are the same?

The nominative, the accusative, and the vocative.

In what do those cases in the plural number end?

In *a*.

How many genders are there?

Three; Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Declensions.

How many declensions of substantives are there?

According to ancient grammarians *ten*, five *simple* and five *contracted*; but according to the moderns *three*.

What is the Greek article?

ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, the.

To what article in English does the Greek article answer?

The definite article *the*.

When no article is expressed in Greek, what is signified?

The indefinite English article *a*.

Give an example?

*Ἄνθρωπος, a man, meaning *any* man; ὁ

ἄνθρωπος, *the* man, meaning some *particular* man.

How many terminations has the first declension of nouns simple?

Two, *ας* and *ης*, masculine; as ὁ ταμίας, ὁ κρετῆς.

How many terminations or endings has the second declension?

Two; *α* and *η* feminine, as ἡ μοῦσα, ἡ τιμῆ.

How do nouns in *δα*, *θα*, *ρα*, and *α* pure, make the genitive?

In *ας*.

How do they make the dative?

In *ε*.

Give an example?

N. ἡ φιλία; G. φιλίας; D. φιλίᾳ.

How is this word declined in its other cases?

Like *Μοῦσα*.

When is a letter or vowel called *pure*?

When it follows a vowel; because in this case it forms a syllable of itself, without being joined to a consonant?

When is it called *impure*?

When it follows a consonant.

How many endings has the third declension?

Two; *ος* and *ων* masculine, feminine, and common, as ὁ λόγος, ἡ νόσος, ὁ καὶ ἡ λίθος; and *ον* neuter, as τὸ ξύλον.

How many endings has the fourth declension of the Attics?

Two; $\omega\tau$ and $\omega\nu$. $\omega\tau$, masculine, feminine, and common; and $\omega\nu$ neuter, as δ λεῶν, ἡ ἀλῶν, τὰ ἀνωγῶν.

How are neuters in $\omega\nu$ declined?

Like Λεῶν, except the vocative singular, which is like the nominative in $\omega\nu$, and the accusative and vocative plural, which are like the nominative in ω .

How do some nouns of this declension form the accusative?

In ω .

Give an example?

*Αθῶν, *Αθῶ.

What letter did the Attics sometimes remove?

The final ν ; as ἀγήρω for ἀγήρων.

What is the only neuter noun in $\omega\tau$ in this declension?

Τὸ χρεῶν.

How many terminations has the fifth declension?

Eight; namely, three vowels, α , ι , υ , neuter; and five consonants, namely, ν , ρ , σ , ξ , ψ , of different genders.

Why are some nouns said to be contracted?

Because in them two syllables are contracted into one.

By what figure are two syllables contracted into one without a change of letters ?

Syncæresis, as *τείχεῖ τείχει*.

Where is this figure found ?

Only in the dative case singular.

By what figure does a change of vowels take place ?

Crasis, as *τείχεος, τείχους*.

How many terminations has the first declension of contracted nouns ?

Three ; *ης, ες, and ος*.

Give examples ?

Ἡς masculine and feminine, as *Ὁ Δημοσθένους, ἡ τριήρης*; and *ες* and *ος* neuter, as *τὸ τεῖχος, τὸ ἵππομανές*.

How many terminations has the second declension ?

Two ; *ις* masculine and feminine, as *ὁ ὄφις, ἡ πόλις*; and *ι* neuter, *τὸ σῖνγηι*.

How many endings has the third declension ?

Three ; *εως* and *υς* masculine ; as *ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὁ πελεκὺς* ; and *ι* neuter, as *τὸ ἄνθρ*.

How many terminations has the fourth declension ?

Two ; *ws* and *υ* of the feminine gender only,
as ἡ φειδὼν ἡ αἰδὼς.

How many endings has the fifth declension ?

Two ; *as* pure, and *ρας* neuter, as τὸ κρέας,
τὸ κεράς.

What are heteroclites ?

Nouns which vary from the common rule
in their gender, case, number, or declension ?

What are patronymics ?

Nouns which express the name of a father.

What is this word compounded of ?

Πατήρ, a father, and ὄνομα, a name.

What are aptotes ?

Nouns which are not declined.

What is the composition of this word ?

Α, negative, and Πτώσις, a case.

What are monoptotes ?

Nouns which have but one case.

Explain the composition of this word ?

μόνος, alone, single, and Πτώσις, a case.

What are diptotes ?

Nouns which have two cases ?

What is this word compounded of ?

Δις, two, and Πτώσις, a case.

What are triptotes ?

Nouns which have three cases.

Explain the derivation of this word ?

Τρεῖς, three, and Πτῶσις, a case.

Adjectives.

How are adjectives declined ?

Like substantives.

How many declensions of adjectives are there ?

Three.

How many terminations has the first ?

Three.

How many has the second ?

Two.

How many has the third ?

One.

What cases have the irregular adjectives
Μεγας and Πολλὺς ?

The nominative, accusative, and vocative,
masculine and neuter, of the singular.

Whence do these borrow their other cases ?

From μεγάλος, η, ον, and Πολλός, ἡ, όν.

How do adjectives in ος form their comparative ?

By changing s into τερος.

How the superlative ?

By changing s into τατος, as ενδοξος, ενδοξότερος,
ενδοξότατος.

Pronouns.

How many classes of pronouns are there?

Six.

Name them?

Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Reciprocal, and Indefinite.

Give an example of each?

Personal, *εγώ*, I; possessive, *ἐμός*, *ἡ*, *ὁν*, my; relative, *ὅς*, *ἡ*, *ὃ*, who, which; demonstrative, *ἐκεῖνος*, *η*, *ὃ*, that; reciprocal, *ἐμαντοῦ*, of myself; indefinite, *τις*, *τι*, any.

How are *αὐτός* and *ἐκεῖνος* declined?

Like *ὅς*, *ἡ*, *ὃ*.

Verbs.

How many conjugations of verbs are there?

Thirteen; namely, *six* barytons, *three* contracted verbs, and *four* in *μι*.

Why are the first six called barytons?

Because they have the grave accent on the last syllable.

Is this accent, however, written?

No; but understood.

How are the conjugations of verbs known or distinguished?

By the *characteristic* or letter which precedes *ω* or *ομαι*.

In $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$, $\mu\nu$, which is the characteristic?

The former letter.

How many moods are there?

Five; Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

How many tenses?

Nine; Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, first and second Aorist, first and second Future; and in the Passive, Paulopost Future.

What do you mean by the word aorist?

Indefinite; it is derived from the Greek word $\alpha\omicron\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, or *a* negative, and $\omicron\rho\iota\zeta\omega$ to limit, and is applied to two of the Greek tenses which are not thought to point out the precise time to which they refer.

How is the imperfect of the active voice formed?

From the present, by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$, and prefixing the augment.

Give an example?

$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

Which letter is the augment in this word?

E.

How many augments are there?

Two, the *syllabic* and the *temporal*.

When is the syllabic used?

When the verb begins with a consonant.

When is the temporal used ?

When the verb begins with a vowel.

Why is it called syllabic ?

Because it adds a syllable to the word.

Why is the other augment called *temporal* ?

Because it increases the time or quantity of the syllable.

What tenses receive the syllabic augment ?

The imperfect and two aorists, in the indicative only.

Do the Attics ever change the syllabic ?

Yes ; they sometimes change it into the temporal.

Give an example ?

Ἐμελλον, ἡμελλον.

What takes place when the syllabic augment is continued.

The initial consonant of the verb is repeated.

Give an example ?

τέτυφα ; here, ε being continued, the first or initial consonant τ is repeated.

What is this repetition of the initial consonant called ?

Reduplication.

When is the temporal augment used ?

When the verb begins with a mutable vowel or diphthong.

c

In what tenses?

In the perfect and pluperfect in all the moods: in the imperfect and aorists only in the indicative.

What are the mutable vowels?

Α, Ε, Ο.

Into what letters are these changed?

Α into η, ε into η, ο into ω.

What are the mutable diphthongs?

Αι, αυ, οι.

Into what are these changed?

Αι into η, αυ into ήν, οι into ω.

Where do verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment?

Between the preposition and the verb.

Give an example?

Προσβάλλω, Προσέβαλλον.

When prepositions come before a vowel in composition, what is done with the final vowel?

It is lost, as παρακούω, παρήκονον.

When a preposition comes before an aspirate, what is done?

It changes its soft into an aspirate, as Καθάπτομαι, from κατὰ and ἄπτομαι.

When does 'Ε become εξ?

Before a vowel in composition.

Is **p** ever doubled?

Yes, after a vowel.

How is the first future formed?

From the present, by changing the last syllable in the first conjugation into $\psi\omega$: In the second, into $\xi\omega$: In the third, into $\sigma\omega$: In the fourth, $\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\tau\tau\omega$ into $\xi\omega$, and some into $\sigma\omega$, but $\xi\omega$ is commonly changed into ω : In the fifth, into $\lambda\hat{\omega}$, $\mu\hat{\omega}$, $\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\rho\hat{\omega}$; $\hat{\omega}$, being circumflexed: In the sixth, into $\sigma\omega$.

How is the first aorist formed?

From the first future, by changing ω into α , and prefixing the augment.

How is the perfect formed?

From the first future, by changing in the first conjugation $\psi\omega$ into $\phi\alpha$: In the second, $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$: In the third, $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$: In the fourth, $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$, and $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$: In the fifth, $\hat{\omega}$ into $\kappa\alpha$, but $\mu\hat{\omega}$ into $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$: In the sixth, $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$.

How is the pluperfect formed?

From the perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing ϵ , if the perfect begin with a consonant.

How is the second aorist formed?

From the present, by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$, and prefixing the augment.

How do verbs of the fourth conjugation

whose first future ends in $\sigma\omega$, form the second aorist?

In $\delta\omicron\nu$.

How if it ends in $\xi\omega$?

In $\gamma\omicron\nu$.

How is the second future formed?

From the second aorist, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into ω circumflexed, and dropping the augment.

Passive Voice—Formation of the Tenses.

How is the present tense formed?

From the present active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

How is the imperfect formed?

From the present, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the augment, as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.

How is the second aorist formed?

From the second aorist active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\eta\nu$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu$.

How is the second future formed?

From the third person singular of the second aorist, by adding $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and dropping the augment; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

How is the perfect formed?

From the perfect active, by changing in the

first conjugation *φα* pure into *μμαι*, as *τέτυφα*, *τέτυ-μμαι*; *φα* impure into *μαι*, as *τέτερφα*, *τετερμαι*: In the second, *χα* into *γμαι*, as *λέλεχα*, *λελεγμαι*: In the third, *κα* into *σμαι*, as *πέπεικα*, *πέπεισμαι*: In the fourth, *χα* into *γμαι* as *τέταχα*, *τέταγμαι*; *κα* into *σμαι* as *πέφρακα*, *πέφρασμαι*: In the fifth, *κα* into *μαι* as *ἔψαλκα*, *ἔψαλμαι*, but *πέφαγκα*, *πέφαμμαι*: In the sixth, *κα* into *σμαι*, if the penultima of the perfect active be short; as *τετέλεκα*, *τετέλεσμαι*; into *μαι*, if the penultima be long, as *πεποίηκα*, *πεποίημαι*.

How is the pluperfect formed?

From the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing *ε*, if the perfect begin with a consonant, as *τέτυμμαι*, *έτετύμμην*.

How is the paulo-post future formed?

From the second person of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*, as *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

How is the first aorist formed?

From the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ην*, the soft into the aspirate, and dropping the reduplication, as *τέτυπται*, *έτύφθην*.

How is the first future formed?

From the first person singular of the first aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and dropping the augment, as *ετύφθη*, *τυφθησομαι*.

Middle Voice.

Why is the middle voice so called ?

Because it has a middle signification between the active and the passive.

What does it imply ?

An action reflected on the agent himself.

Give an example ?

Λούομαι, *I wash myself.*

Does its signification then chiefly regard ourselves ?

Yes ; since it signifies what we do *to ourselves* or *for ourselves*.

Give an example, shewing how it differs from the active and passive voice ?

Φοβέω, active, signifies *I frighten* another person ; φοβέομαι, passive, *I am frightened* by another ; but φόβεομαι, middle, *I frighten myself, I am afraid.*

When the middle verb is followed by an accusative, what does it imply ?

That the action exerted on that object is intended for the benefit or pleasure of the agent.

Give an example ?

In a slave-market μισθώσας was applied to the person who *let out* slaves ; μεμισθωμένος to the

slave who *was hired*; and *μισθωσάμενος* to him who *hired a slave for himself*.

Give another example?

Πόλεμον ποιῆσαι signified *to attack* by war; but *ποιήσασθαι*, to make war in self-defence.

Formation of the Tenses.

How are the present and imperfect tenses of the middle voice formed?

As those of the passive.

How is the second aorist formed?

From the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *ομην*, as *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτυπομην*.

How is the second future formed?

From the second future active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*, as *τύψω*, *τύψομαι*; but in the fifth conjugation into *οῦμαι*, as *φαλῶ*, *φαλοῦμαι*, which is also the Attic form in the fourth and sixth conjugation, as *κομιῶ*, *κομιοῦμαι*.

How is the first aorist formed?

From the first aorist active, by adding *μην*, as, *ἔτυψα*, *ἐτυψαμην*.

How is the perfect middle formed?

From the perfect active, by adopting the characteristic of the second aorist active for its own, as, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυπα*; or from the second

aorist, by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication, if the verb begin with a simple consonant; or with a mute with a liquid, as, *ἔτυπον, τέτυπα*.

How is the pluperfect formed?

From the perfect, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing *ε*, if the perfect begin with a consonant, as, *τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν*.

Contracted Verbs.

What are contracted verbs?

Those which have the circumflex on the last syllable of the present tense.

Give an example?

τιμάω, τιμῶ.

How many conjugations of contracted verbs are there?

Three.

How are verbs of the first conjugation in *έω* contracted?

They contract *εε* into *ει*, and *εο* into *ου*.

How is the contraction made when a long vowel or diphthong follows *ε*?

The *ε* is dropped.

How is the contraction made in the second conjugation, when *ο*, or *ω*, or *οι*, or *ου*, follows *α*?

In *ω*.

How if any other vowel or diphthong follows *a*?

In *a*.

What contractions do the Dorics make?

They contract *άειε* into *ῆε*, *άει* into *ῆ*, and *άειν* into *ῆν*, as, *όράειε*, *όρῆε*, *όράει*, *όρῆ*, *όράειν*, *όρῆν*.

What other people make similar contractions?

The Attics.

What contractions do the Æolics make in the infinitive?

They contract *ᾶν* into *αῖε*, as, *γελαῖε*, for *γελαᾶν*.

What change is made by the poets in those words of the second conjugation which are contracted into *ω*?

They prefix *ο*, as, *καρηκομῶτες*, *καρηκομῶντες*, and sometimes repeat *α*, as *τιμάασθαι* for *τιμᾶσθαι*.

In the third conjugation, if *ω* or *η* follow *ο*, how is the contraction then made?

In *ω*.

How when *ε*, or *ου*, or *ο*, follows *υ*?

In *ου*.

How when any other diphthong follows *ο*?

In *οι*.

Is there any exception?

Yes, in the infinitive, when the contraction is *οὖν*, as *χρυσόειν*, *χρυσοῦν*.

Verbs in μ .

How many conjugations are there of verbs in μ ?

Four.

Whence are these derived?

From verbs of the sixth conjugation, in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

How do they become verbs in μ ?

1. By changing ω the last syllable into μ .
2. By lengthening the penultima. 3. By prefixing the reduplication.

Of how many kinds is the reduplication?

Two, proper and improper.

When is the reduplication called proper?

When the first consonant of the theme is repeated with ι as $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$.

When is it called improper?

When ι aspirate only is prefixed, which takes place when the verb begins with $\sigma\tau$ or $\pi\tau$, or when the verb begins with a vowel.

What is done by the Æolics?

They change η into ϵ , and repeat μ ?

What by the Bæotics?

They change η into ϵ , the reduplication being made by ϵ .

In what conjugation is there no reduplication?

The fourth,

What is done in this case ?

ο is changed into μι.

Are there any who use the reduplication in this conjugation ?

Yes, the Ionics.

Formation of the Tenses.—Active Voice.

How is the imperfect formed ?

From the present by changing μι into ν, and prefixing the augment, as τιθημι, ἐτίθην.

How is the second aorist formed ?

From the present, by changing μι into ν, dropping the reduplication, and prefixing the augment, as τιθημι, ἔθην ἴστημι, ἔστην.

Passive Voice.

How is the present tense formed ?

From the present active, by changing μι into μαι, and resuming the short vowel in the penultima, as τίθημι τίθεμαι.

How is the imperfect formed ?

From the present, by prefixing the augment and changing μαι into μην, as τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην.

Middle Voice.

How are the present and imperfect tenses formed ?

In the same way as the present and imperfect in the passive.

How is the second aorist formed?

From the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, dropping the reduplication, and prefixing the augment, as *τίθεμαι*, *έθεμην*.

Adverbs.

What adverbs signify *in* a place?

Those which end in *θα*, *θι*, *σι*, *χη*, *χου*, *οι*, and *ου*.

Give some examples?

Ενταύθα, here, *οὐρανόθι*, in heaven.

What adverbs signify motion *from* a place?

Those which end in *θε*, and *θεν*.

Give an example?

Οὐρανόθε, and *οὐρανόθεν*, from heaven.

Name those which signify motion *to* a place?

Δε, *ζε*, *σε*, as *οὐρανονδε*, and *ουρανόσε*, to heaven.

What does *Δύς* signify?

Difficulty.

What *νε* and *νη*?

Privation.

What adverbs are often followed by a genitive?

Ἄνευ, *ἄτερ*, *ἄχρι*, *ἔνεκα*, *μέχρι*, *πλήν*, and those of time and place.

SYNTAX.

The Verb.

With what is a neuter plural generally joined?

A verb singular.

Give an example?

"*Ἄστρα φαίνεται*, stars appear.

Are masculine and feminine nouns thus used?

Yes.

By whom?

By the lyric and Homeric, but rarely by the dramatic poets.

With what is a dual nominative joined?

A verb plural, as, "*Ἄμφω, ἔλεγον*, both said.

Adjective.

How does the adjective agree with the substantive?

In case, gender, and number.

With what is a dual substantive sometimes joined?

To an adjective plural, as *Φέλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλωμεν*.

Is a substantive ever used as an adjective?

D

Yes; as, Γλῶσσαν Ἑλλὰδα ἐδίδαξε, he taught the Greek language.

Is the substantive ever changed into a genitive?

Yes; as, Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, honourable men.

The Relative.

How does the relative agree with its antecedent?

In gender, number, and person.

Is the relative ever put in the same case with the antecedent?

Yes.

By whom?

The Attics.

What is this form called?

Attraction.

Why?

Because the antecedent attracts the relative into its case.

Give an example?

Χρῶμαι βιβλίους, οἷς ἔχω, I use the books which I have.

What is sometimes poetically used for the relative?

The article.

What does the article in the neuter gender before a genitive signify ?

Possession or relation.

Give an example ?

Ὁ θεὸς τα τῶν ἀνθρώπων διοικεῖ, God directs the affairs of men.

By what figure is this done ?

Ellipsis.

What word is understood ?

Πράγματα.

How are adjectives sometimes used ?

Adverbially ; as, ὀξὺν, quickly.

Genitive after the Adjective.

What adjectives require a genitive case ?

Those which signify desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, etc.

What case follows comparatives ?

The genitive.

What case follows those nouns which have the nature of superlatives ?

A genitive ; as, Ἐξοχος παντῶν, chief of all.

Dative after the Adjective.

What adjectives require a dative ?

Those which signify advantage, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, etc.

What case follows adjectives compounded of *σύν* and *ὁμου*?

The dative.

Is there any exception to the foregoing rule?

Yes; some adjectives signifying likeness, govern a genitive, as *Ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπου*, like a man.

Accusative after the Adjective.

When are adjectives followed by the accusative?

When *κατὰ* is understood, as *Δεινὸς μάχην*, terrible in fight.

Are some nouns in the accusative used as adverbs and prepositions?

Yes; *κατὰ* being understood here also.

Give an example?

τέλος, lastly.

Nominative after the Verb.

What verbs are followed by a nominative?

Τυγχάνω, εἰμὶ, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, πέλω, πελομαι, τελέθω, κύρω, etc.

Genitive after the Verb.

What verbs require a genitive case?

Those which signify abstinence, accusation, admiration etc., and the senses or passions.

Is there any exception?

Yes; some which belong to sight, govern an accusative.

Do verbs of hearing ever govern an accusative?

Yes.

What do you mean by a genitive absolute?

That which does not depend for its construction upon any thing either preceding or following it.

Give an example?

Ἡλίου τέλλοντος, the sun rising.

Do the Attics use any other case in this way?

Yes; the accusative.

Dative after the Verb.

What verbs require a dative?

Those which signify to converse, give, agree, blame, to follow, etc.

What other verbs govern this case?

Those which signify the cause, instrument, or manner of an action.

Give an example?

Ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, fight with silver weapons.

What case is sometimes used when σὺν is understood?

The dative.

D 2

Accusative after the Verb.

What verbs are followed by an accusative ?

Those which have an active signification.

Have any verbs a double accusative ?

Yes ; verbs of giving, admonishing, asking, teaching.

Verbs Passive.

What case follows verbs passive ?

The genitive, with the prepositions *ὑπὸ*, *ἀπὸ*, *παρὰ* and *προς*.

Is the preposition ever omitted ?

Yes.

Give an example ?

τῶν φίλων νικωμένος, overcome by friends.

In what case is this genitive sometimes changed ?

The dative.

Gerunds and Supines.

What mood, with or without an article, do the Greeks use for gerunds and supines ?

The infinitive.

Give an example ?

Λέγειν ἀγοθός, skilled in speaking.

For what other mood is the infinitive used ?

The imperative.

In this case what do you understand ?

Χρῆ, or ὅρα.

To what mood is the nominative sometimes elegantly joined ?

The infinitive.

What do the Greeks use when necessity is signified ?

Verbal adjectives.

Give an example ?

Ἰτέον μοι, I must go.

Is the infinitive ever put absolutely ?

Yes.

Give an example ?

Ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, to speak plainly.

Participles.

What cases do participles govern ?

Those of their own verbs.

How are participles sometimes used ?

In the place of nouns.

The Prepositive Article.

Why is the article placed before some nouns ?

1. To explain ; as, ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς, the Lord Jesus. 2. To point out or distinguish em-

phatically ; as, *ο ποιητής*, the poet, that is, the chief poet.

Is the article ever used as a noun ?

Yes ; when it is placed before a verb in the infinitive mood.

In what case is it so used ?

In every case, whether nominative, genitive, or dative.

Give an example ?

Τὸ φρονεῖν, wisdom ; *τοῦ φρονεῖν*, of wisdom ; *ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν*, in wisdom.

Is it used in any other way ?

Yes ; sometimes as an adjective, when it is followed by an adverb.

Give an example ?

Τὰ ἔξω, outward things.

What words should be here supplied ?

Τὰ πραγματά ὄντα.

When has the article a meaning similar to that of a noun ?

When it is followed by the prepositions, *περὶ*, *ἀμφὶ*, *μετὰ*, *κατά*, etc.

Give an illustration ?

οἱ περὶ ἱερά, the priests.

Is the article ever used for the relative ?

Yes ; as, *τὸ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων*, for *ὃ ῥᾶστον*, that which is most easy to be done.

What does it signify when followed by a substantive in the genitive case?

Possession; τὰ Πλάτωνος, the works of Plato.

Conjunctions.

What conjunctions are followed by the subjunctive mood?

These; ἐάν, ἐπειδὴν ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὅταν, ὁπότεν, κἄν, and ἄν.

When is ὅπως followed by the indicative?

When it signifies how.

Prepositions.

How many prepositions are there?

Eighteen; six monosyllables, and twelve dissyllables.

Name the monosyllables or prepositions of one syllable?

Εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, πρὸς, σύν.

Name the dyssyllables or prepositions of two syllables?

Ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, ἀντί, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπέρ, ὑπὸ.

Figures of Speech.

How many figures of speech are there?

Eleven.

What is the first figure ?

Prothesis.

When is this figure used ?

When a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word ; as, τεταγών for τάγων.

What is the second ?

Aphœresis.

When is this used ?

When a letter or syllable is withdrawn from the beginning of a word ; as, Ὀρτῇ for ἐορτῇ.

What is the third ?

Syncope.

When is this used ?

When a letter or syllable is withdrawn from the middle ; as, ἐγεντο for ἐγένετο.

What is the fourth ?

Epenthesis.

When is this used ?

When a letter or syllable is inserted in the middle of a word ; as, ἐλλαβε for ἐλαβε.

What is the fifth ?

Apocope.

When is this used ?

When a syllable is cut off in the end of a word ; as, Δῶ for δῶμα.

What is the sixth ?

Paragoge.

When is this used ?

When a syllable is added at the end of a word ; as, ἡσθα for ἡς.

What is the seventh ?

Metaplasm.

When is this used ?

When the last syllable in the same case is changed ; as, Κλαδι for κλάδω.

What is the eighth ?

Antithesis.

When is this used ?

When a letter is changed ; as, πόρσω for πόρρω.

What is the ninth ?

Metathesis.

When is this used ?

When the order of the letters is changed ; as, ἔρξω for ῥέξω.

What is the tenth ?

Synalæpha.

When is this used ?

When one vowel is struck out before another in different words ; as, τὰμὰ for τὰ ἐμα.

What is the eleventh ?

Anadiplosis.

When is this used ?

When the first or second syllable is repeated ; as, κεκάμωσι for κάμωσι.

Dialects.

Who are said to have been the first inhabitants of Greece?

The Pelasgi.

By whom was their language improved, the number of letters increased, and the Phœnician characters introduced?

Cadmus.

What afterwards became the language of Greece?

The Hellenic, so called from Hellen the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, whose descendants made themselves masters of the country.

Who spoke what is called the Old Attic and the Ionic, anciently the same language?

Those who inhabited Attica and Hellas, or Achaia, then called Iona.

What language did the people of the interior parts of Greece use?

A rough and broad language, called the Old Doric.

Who spoke a dialect very similar to the Doric?

The Æolians, a branch of the original people, who settled in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.

Were these dialects in time softened and improved?

Yes.

What was the Doric mellowed into?

The beautiful language used by Theocritus.

What change did the language of the Ionians undergo?

It was softened into that harmonious sweetness and sonorous grandeur which we admire in Herodotus.

What name did the Attic receive?

The Middle, which was refined into what was called the New Attic.

Which was adopted by men of letters and eloquence in every part of Greece?

The New Attic.

What then are the principal dialects of ancient Greece?

Four; the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic.

Had these different species of dialect?

Yes.

Did this difference extend to words as well as letters?

Yes.

Give an example?

A village in the Doric dialect was κώμη, in the Attic, δημοσ. To do or act in the former was ἀρᾶν, in the latter πράττειν.

E

What language was studious of delicacy,
and fearful of offence?

That of Athens.

Who wrote in the Old Attic?

Thucydides, the tragic poets.

Who in the Middle Attic?

Aristophanes, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon.

Who in the New Attic?

Æschines, Demosthenes, Isocrates, Menander.

Who in the Old Doric?

Epicharmus, Sophron.

Who in the New Doric?

Bion, Callimachus, Moscus, Pindar, Stesichorus, Theocritus.

Who in Ionic?

Anacreon, Arrian, Herodotus, Hippocratis, Pythagoras.

Who in Æolic?

Alcæus, Sappho.

What is the common language from which
these dialects are distinguished, called?

Hellenism.

Give an example of the Attic dialect?

The Attic changes σ into ξ , as $\xi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ for $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$;
 $\sigma\sigma$ into $\tau\tau$, as $\theta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ for $\theta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$; σ into ρ , as
 $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\rho}\eta\nu$ for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\eta\nu$; η into ϵ , as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta$.
It loves contractions; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\omega}$ for $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Give an example of the Ionic?

The Ionic puts *η* for *α*, *φιλίη* for *φιλία*; *ε* for *α*, *γελέω* for *γελάω*; *α* for *ε*, *τάμνω* for *τέμνω*. It loves a concourse of vowels; as *τύπται* for *τύπη*.

Give an example of the Doric?

The Doric uses *α* for *ε*, *η*, *ο*, *ω*, and *ου*; as, *πιάζω* for *πιέζω*; *φάμα* for *φήμη*, etc.

How does it form the infinitive?

In *μεν* and *μεναι*, as, *τυπτέμεν* and *τυπτέμεναι* for *τύπτειν*.

Give an example of the Æolic?

The Æolic uses *ω* for *ο*, as *κῶρος* for *κόρος*; *ο* for *ω*, as *ἔρος* for *ἔρω*. It changes the aspirate into the soft breathing; as *ἡμέρα* for *ἡμέρα*.

PROSODY.

What does the word *Προσῳδία* signify ?

The accent of syllables.

How is it here used ?

In its common application to their quantity.

How is the length of a syllable measured ?

By time taken to pronounce it.

What is the shortest time in which any articulate sound can be uttered, denominated ?

A *tempus*, or *mora*, a second.

How many seconds are certain syllables which are longer in pronunciation than others supposed to occupy ?

Two.

What is a long syllable, in point of time, considered equal to ?

Two short syllables.

What is the quantity of the vowels *η* and *ω* ?

Always long.

Of *ε* and *ο* ?

Short.

What is the quantity of diphthongs ?

Long ; because they are either a double sound, or formed from two vowels.

How it a short vowel made long ?

By two consonants, or a double one following it.

Is there any exception ?

Yes ; when in Attic poets the second of the two consonants is a liquid, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

In what verse is a short syllable often lengthened to form the first syllable of a foot ?

In Homeric.

Was this done in Attic prosody ?

Yes ; when a short vowel having the emphasis of the voice upon it at the end of word was followed by ρ at the beginning of the next word.

If the ictus or emphasis did not fall upon the vowel, what then ?

It remained short.

What is the quantity of the α in καλος in the Ionic poets ?

Long.

What in the Attic ?

Short.

How are long vowels and diphthongs used ?

Short at the end of a word, when followed by another vowel in the beginning of the next word.

Give an example ?

Ἄξιον ἔλων.

What is synizesis (a settling together) ?

When two syllables, one ending and the other beginning with a vowel, are pronounced as one, where the vowels are of such a nature that they will coalesce.

Give an example ?

Πηλῖαδέω, Ἀχιλῆος.

What is the quantity of the *a* in nouns of the first declension, where the genitive ends in *ης* ?

Always short.

What where the genitive is in *ας* ?

Mostly long.

What is the quantity of the *a* in polysyllables in *εια* ?

Short; *e.g.* ἀλήθεια, except derivatives from verbs in *εύω*, as δουλεία.

What of the *a* in polysyllables in *οια* ?

Short; as ἀνοια.

What is the quantity of the *a* in the genitive singular, and accusative plural, in *ας* (except in Doric), in the dual, and dative singular ?

Long.

What in substantives in *ης*, *ας*, *α* ?

Long.

What is the quantity of the last syllable of

the nominative in nouns of the third declension ?

The same as the penultima of the genitive ?

Give an example ?

* *Ὀρνῖς, ὄρνιθος.*

What of the penultima of genitives in *ανος, ινος, υνος* ?

Long.

What of the last syllable of nominatives ?

Long.

What of those which have *ος* pure in the genitive ?

α, ι, υ, short in the penultima, (except *γῆρας* from *γῆρας*).

What is the quantity of the nominative in this case ?

Short ; except monosyllables, as *μῦς, μῦς*.

What of the *υ* in substantives in *ύς*, which are usually long in the nominative and accusative singular ?

Short.

What in nouns in *εύς*, and especially in those in *κλης*, when the accusative is in *έα*, is the quantity of the *α* ?

Long, with a few exceptions.

What is the practice of the Ionians with regard to the penultima ?

They lengthen the penultima, and shorten the last syllable.

What is the quantity of the penultima of comparatives in *ών*?

Always long in the Attic writers, but short in Ionic and Doric.

Verbs.

What is the quantity of *ι* and *υ* in the augmented tenses?

Long; as *ἴκομην, ἴκωμαι*.

What of *ι* and *υ* before *σω* in the future?

Long; as *τίνω, τίσω*.

What of *α* pure, and *ρα*, before *σω*?

Long; as *έασω, μειδιάσω, περάσω*.

What of *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in the future of verbs in *ζω*, *σσω*, *ττω*?

Short; as *σκεδάσω, νομῖσω, κλύσω*.

What is the quantity of the penultima in the first aorist?

It follows the quantity of the future, but is lengthened before *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, as *επέρᾱνα, ἔτιλα*.

What in the perfect active and perfect passive?

It follows the future; as, *ὀρᾱσω, ἐώρᾱκα, ἐωρᾱμα*.

What of the *υ* in the perfect passive in dissyllables in *ύω*?

Short ; as, *θῶσω τέθυκα, τέθῳμαι.*

What of the first aorist passive ?

The same as the perfect passive ; as *ἐτύθην.*

What of the penultima in the second perfect active ?

Long ; as, *κῆκρᾱγα, ἔᾱγα, ἔᾱδα.*

What of the third person plural of the perfect active ?

Long ; as, *τετέφᾱσι.*

What of the third person plural of verbs in *μι* ?

Long ; as, *ζευγνύᾱσι.*

What of substantives formed from verbs ?

The same as the quantity of the verbs in those parts from which they are formed ; thus from *δέδρᾱμαι, τεθήρᾱμαι*, are formed *δρᾱμα, θήρᾱμα.*

Where does the circumflex always stand ?

Over a long syllable.

What is the quantity of the next syllable, if there be one in the word ?

Short ; as, *πεῖρᾱ.*

When an acute accent is on the penultima, what is the quantity of the last syllable ?

Long (if one of the doubtful vowels) ; as, *σοφῖᾱ.*

What of the penultima, if it have an acute, and the last syllable short ?

Short; as, *στωμῦλος*.

What is the quantity of the last syllable when an acute is on the antepenult?

Short; as, *θάλασσᾶ*.

